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Cities of the Kuzbass are primarily centers of the important coal industry. Coal is mined in eight of the Kuzbass cities. Only Gur'yevsk, Salair, Topki, and Tayga have no coal mines. Mining centers of the southern Kuzbass, including Prokop'yevsk, Kiselevsk, Osinniki, and Stalinsk, supply the major share of coal. In 1939, these four cities provided 60 percent of the entire Kuzbass coal output. The remainder was supplied by mines of Leninsk-Kuznetskiy and Anzhero-Sudzhensk, as well as from Kemerovo and Belovo.

In 1939, the industries of the Kuznetsk cities consumed about one fourth of the Kuznetsk coal output. Stalinsk receives its coal from Prokop'yevsk, Osinniki, and Kiselevsk, while the Kemerovo Coke-Chemical Plant utilizes mainly Leninsk-Kuznetskiy coal and to a small extent Anzhero-Sudzhensk coal and about one third of the coking coal originates from the southern parts of Kuzbass. The remainder of the Kuzbass coal production was shipped in 1939 as follows:

	<u>Percent</u>
Western Siberia	44.0
Urals	23.0
Central Asia and Kazakhstan	9.2
Eastern Siberia and Far East	3.8
European USSR	9.0
Others	11.0

Of the 80 percent of Kuznetsk coal which was shipped to the eastern industrial region, 51 percent was consumed by industry and 49 percent by rail and water transportation. The consumption of Kuzbass coking coal in Stalinsk, Kemerovo, and Magnitogorsk showed the following pattern in 1939:

	<u>Stalinsk</u> (%)	<u>Kemerovo</u> (%)	<u>Magnitogorsk</u> (%)
Prokop'yevsk	56.1	19.7	68.1
Kiselevsk	7.7	6.0	--
Osinniki	35.8	9.5	29.9
Anzhero-Sudzhensk	--	16.0	.3
Leninsk-Kuznetskiy	.4	27.0	1.7
Kemerovo	--	21.8	--

The ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical industry has centers in Stalinsk, Gur'yevsk, and Belovo. In 1938, the Kuzbass furnished 84.5 percent of all the ferrous metal consumed in Siberia and in the Far East, while the Ural region delivered 6 percent, the Southern Industrial Region 6.7 percent, and the Central Industrial Region 1.5 percent. Kuznetsk metals were distributed in 1938 as follows:

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	<u>Percent</u>
Siberia	67.3
Urals	13.2
Central Asia and Kazakhstan	1.1
Far East	5.4
European USSR	13.0

Kuznetsk steel is consumed in Ural, Alma-Ata, and Chirchik machine-building plants; and Mariupol' and Dnepropetrovsk receive girders and rolled sheet metal from Stalinsk. Kuznetsk metal is also processed in the Moscow, Tomsk, Kuybyshev, and Saratov bearing plants.

Kemerovo

Kemerovo, a large industrial center, is the principal city in the northern Kuzbass. It extends from west to east along the Tom' River and from north to south along the railroad line, covering about 10 kilometers. The Tom' River divides the city into two unequal parts. The left bank is more built up than the right bank.

Industrial enterprises and the electric power station are located on the second left-bank river terrace, about 15 to 20 meters above the water level of the Tom' River. The residential areas are situated mainly on the third terrace, about 40-50 meters above the river. The first terrace is only 5 - 7 meters above the river surface and is not being built up, as it is flooded during the spring.

Within the city limits, the Tom' River reaches a width of 500 meters; the average depth is 1.5 - 2 meters, and in some places 3 - 4 meters. During the spring floods, the water level rises up to 115 meters, while the average level of the river during the summer is 105 meters. The Tom' River has a swift current, especially during the spring floods when it reaches a speed of one meter per second. The river is covered with ice more than 190 days of the year.

Kemerovo is an important center of the chemical industry, which is the principal factor in the city's economy. Coke production has increased considerably since the war. Waste products of the coke industry, such as coking gas, are used by the nitrogen fertilizer plant.

Other chemical enterprises of Kemerovo include the "Energiya" Plant, which produces dyes for the textile industry, and the "Karbolit" Plant, which produces parts for the automobile industry, various plastic products, including electric sockets, switches, plugs, and household equipment.

The Kemerovo electric power station supplies power to Kemerovo plants, as well as to enterprises of many other Kuzbass cities, from Anzhero-Sudzhensk in the north to Stalinsk in the south. The Kemerovo power station, one of the largest in the country, is the largest east of the Urals.

During the war, machine building increased in Kemerovo. A large electrical equipment plant produces electric motors for powerful cutting machines, electric motors for conveyers, and other heavy mining equipment for Kuzbass mines.

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The greater part of the city population lives in the left-bank area. In 1939, 80 percent of all Kemerovo workers were employed in left-bank enterprises. The right-bank area consists of two rayons: Rudnichnyy and Kirovskiy. Kirovskiy is the newest city rayon and is situated on the river, west of the railroad branch line to Barzas. The "Strommash" Plant and many residential areas were built here in the last few years.

The right and left river banks are connected by a ferry which plies between Krasnaya Gorka and the area of Shchetinkin Log. A bridge across the Tom' is now under construction in this place. Regular freight and passenger transport across the river is maintained on the Barzas railroad bridge.

Important industrial enterprises, including the Kemerovo Electric Power Station, the electrical equipment plant and other plants, are located in the eastern section of the left-bank area, in Tsentral'nyy Rayon. This district is also the administrative and cultural center of Kemerovo.

The railroad station is located near the Tom' River. A streetcar line connects the railroad station with the city center.

There is still a housing shortage in Kemerovo. The further development of the city depends largely on the solution of this problem.

On the basis of existing enterprises, a group of new chemical enterprises is to be built in Kemerovo. In addition to coke and nitrogen fertilizers, the city will produce aniline dyes, synthetic rubber, artificial fuel, plastic products, and other articles of the chemical industry. The importance of Kemerovo as a center of chemical industry is expected to increase from year to year. For general city plan of Kemerovo, see original text page 68

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Anzhero-Sudzhensk

Anzhero-Sudzhensk, the most northern of the Kuzbass cities, was developed at the site of the old coal mines. The city grew without a plan, individual settlements being established according to the location of coal deposits. As a result, the present city represents a loosely connected group of settlements. Each settlement has its own layout of streets and thoroughfares, which are sometimes not connected with the streets of the neighboring settlements. The main residential area is grouped around Mines No 9-15.

It is very difficult to find a site where a stone house can be built in Anzhero-Sudzhensk because of the many underground coal mines within the city area. For this reason, most of the houses are wooden. This also explains why two of the largest buildings in the city are found in the center next to each other, the Hall of Soviets and the Anzherskaya Heat and Power Plant. Obviously the latter should not be in the city center. However, the site of these two buildings is the only spot in the city under which there are no coal deposits, i.e., the flat slope of an anticline, the upper part of which with its coal seams was destroyed by nature.

There are no rivers in the city, therefore, the water shortage in Anzhero-Sudzhensk is very acute. The Mazalovskiy Kitat River, 4 - 5 kilometers west of the city, has little water and is polluted by mine water. Anzhero-Sudzhensk is supplied with water from the Yaya River, by means of a 15-kilometer water main.

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Anzhero-Sudzhensk is an important mining center, coal mining being the leading industry. In 1939, 66 percent of all workers of the city were employed in coal mines. With regard to its coal industry, Anzhero-Sudzhensk occupies the third place in the Kuzbass after Prokopyevsk and Leninsk-Kuznetskiy.

At the beginning of the war, the "Svet shakhtera" Machine-Building Plant was opened in Anzhero-Sudzhensk, which produces coal-mining equipment. During the war, a railroad-car repair plant and a glass plant were also built. In 1942, the pharmaceutical plant evacuated from the west began to operate. This is the first enterprise of its kind in Siberia, and promises to become one of the largest pharmaceutical enterprises in the east.

Under the current Five-Year Plan, two large new coal mines are to be developed in the city, and several existing mines will be expanded. This will enable Anzhero-Sudzhensk to reach a daily coal output of 13,000 tons in 1950. For general plan of city, see original text page 79

50X1-HUM
50X1-HUMLeninsk-Kuznetskiy

Leninsk-Kuznetskiy is located in the geographical center of the Kuzbass, to the right of the Inya River. This city is an important coal-mining center. Over 60 percent of all workers in the city are miners. The city consists of a number of districts formed around individual coal mines.

The main thoroughfare, Prospekt imeni Kirova, runs through the center of the city. The street begins at Kol'chugino Station and ends near the market place. Plans are being made to build a streetcar line on this street, thereby connecting the main industrial area of the city with the center and the railroad station. For general plan of Leninsk-Kuznetskiy showing the general direction of the coal seams, see original text page 89,

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Stalinsk

Stalinsk is the largest center of ferrous metallurgy in the east. The production of the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine imeni Stalin constitutes over 80 percent of the gross production of the entire city industry. The metallurgical plant is actually an independent city within the city. The plant occupies an immense area and has 185 kilometers of railroad tracks, which is ten times more than the total length of city streetcar lines.

Prospekt imeni Molotova is the main thoroughfare of the city. The Siberian Metallurgical Institute imeni Ordzhonikidze (SMI) is situated next to the metallurgical plant. The institute trains metallurgical engineers for plants in Siberia and the Urals. Scientific research work is done in its laboratories.

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The city is built on both sides of the Tom' River. The river within the city area is 400 - 600 meters wide, and during the autumn flood period it reaches a width of 1,500 meters. The average depth is 2 meters. Starokuznetskiy Rayon, which contains the aluminum plant, is situated on the right bank of the river and is connected with the rest of the city by streetcar and railroad lines. For general plan of Stalinsk, see original text page 95, for view of blast furnace shop and TETs of Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine imeni Stalin, see original text page 55

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Prokop'yevsk

Prokop'yevsk is situated 30 kilometers north of Stalinsk, in the Aba River valley. The city is almost 10 kilometers long, extending from north to south, and covers an area of almost 160 square kilometers. The individual settlements within the city are loosely connected with one another. In-tracity transportation is very difficult and inconvenient.

The Aba River, which runs through the city, has very little water, and is polluted by mine water. Most of the water for the city is supplied from the Tom' River by a 40-kilometer water main. There is also a small supply of ground water. The difficulties of supplying water to the city limit its further development. Prokop'yevsk, one of the largest coal-mining cities of the country, supplied one third of the Kuzbass coal output in 1939. Over 80 percent of all workers in the city are employed in the coal industry, which constitutes about 66 percent of the total volume of the city's gross production. For general plan of Prokop'yevsk, see original text page 125, [redacted]

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Kiselevsk

Kiselevsk is situated 16 kilometers north of Prokop'yevsk. The Kuzbass railroad separates the city into two parts, the main part of which is in the south and Afonia in the north. Akchurla Station is the connecting link between the two sections.

Kiselevsk is an important mining center of the Kuzbass, as well as a machine-building center for mining equipment. The city itself does not represent one complete unit, but consists of individual settlements scattered over a large, partly unbuilt area. Although the small Aba River cannot be considered an adequate source of water supply, Kiselevsk has no other sources of water either in the city or its surroundings. Of all the Kuzbass cities, therefore, it has the greatest water shortage.

It is possible that new coal mines will be built in the next few years between Kiselevsk and Prokop'yevsk and new settlements will arise in this area, thereby uniting both towns into one large industrial city. For general plan of Kiselevsk, see original text page 127, [redacted]

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Belovo

Belovo is situated at the junction of the Salair branch railroad and the Kuzbass main railroad line. This city is important mainly because of its zinc plant. Other branches of industry were developed during the war, including the electrical industry and the coal industry. A plant of the Ministry of Electrical Industry was opened here in 1942. In the same year, the evacuated "KINAP" Sound Film Equipment Plant began to operate in Belovo. A steel-rolling mill of the Ministry of Transportation was opened in 1944. Zinc production in Belovo is constantly growing. A sulfuric acid plant will be built to make use of the waste products of the zinc plant, and the production of zinc white has been organized. For general plan of Belovo, see original text page 131, [redacted]

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Gur'yevsk

Gur'yevsk, southwest of Belovo, is an important raw-material base for the Kuznetsk Metallurgical Combine, to which it supplies limestone and refractory clay. The Gur'yevsk Metallurgical Plant, which is now part of the Kuznetsk Combine, is an old industrial enterprise. The importance of Gur'yevsk within

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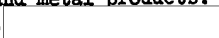
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the Kuzbass is growing and the city was subordinated directly to the oblast in 1946. During the current Five-Year Plan, Gur'yevsk is expected to increase its output of steel smelting by almost 50 percent, and also to increase production of rolled steel, and metal products. For general plan of Gur'yevsk, see original text page 136, 

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